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No. 16,833

號三月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

巳丁大歲年六國民華中

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
Office in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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The Chinese Mail

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Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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COME AND INSPECT!
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
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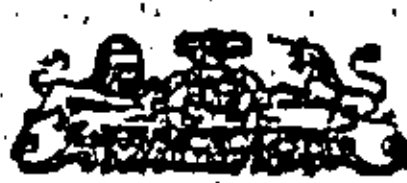
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "



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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 413.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Pa, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Estimates furnished on application.

Shanghai, April 1, 1915

WONG YING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

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GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,600 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$4 per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful."
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE WASTAGE OF GERMANY'S
RESERVES.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters says the principal gain of
the British and French offensive
hitherto, is the forcing of Hindenburg
to engage his reserves, which he had
assembled for quite another purpose,
and wasting them irreparably. The
Germans apparently had a strategic
reserve of 41 Divisions in the West.
Thirty-three of these were sent to the
front line and it is estimated that over
half of them were withdrawn for
re-constitution, owing to losses. The
Germans are at the moment pouring
out troops in the hope of a separate
peace with Russia. Evidence demon-
strates that a German battalion
numbering 1,000 men in 1914, is
now reduced to 750 men theoretically,
though, practically, it often does not
exceed 500 men. The combatants have
reason to believe that the enemy has
altogether 219 Divisions, of which 143
Divisions are on the western front. The
British and French took prisoner, in
April, six Divisions in bayonet strength.

FRENCH FRONT.

ANOTHER 520 PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 1.

A French communique reports—
At Chemin-des-Dames, there was
fairly lively artillery activity, especially
near Hartebise, in the Cussonne region
and at Courcy.

In the Champagne, there was violent
artillery activity, to the south of
Moronvillers, where our barrage and
machine gun fire twice broke heavy
enemy counter-attacks against the
positions captured on April 30 to the
north-east of High Mount.

We inflicted heavy losses, taking 520
prisoners. Five guns were captured in
the fighting on April 30.

LONDON, May 2.

A French communique reports—
There was great reciprocal artillery
activity in the region of Chemin-des-
Dames and on the Hartebise and Craonne
front. Our machine guns and grenades
repulsed enemy partial attacks on our
trenches and small posts.

A violent artillery struggle took place
during the night on the sectors of
Moncornillet and Monthaut in the
Champagne.

There was lively grenade fighting in
the woods to the west of Moncornillet
in which we progressed. Some of our
detachment penetrated the German
lines at different points.

We wrecked the enemy works at Les
Epagres and brought back material.

Our air squadrons on the night of
April 30 heavily bombed several railway
stations and military establishments in
the regions of Laon, Vouziers and Bethel,
causing fires.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—
There was dual night artillery activity
between St. Quentin and Lens.

We repulsed a German raid at
Fauquissart.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 1.

A Belgian communique states that
there was a reciprocal bombardment to
the north of Dinant.

GENERAL SMUTS.

TO VISIT ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 2.

Reuter understands that the
Italian Government has invited
General Smuts to visit the Italian
Front.

THE FREEDOM OF MANCHESTER.

Arrangements have been made
whereby General Smuts receives the
Freedom of the City of Manchester
in London.

PEACE RUMOURS IN AMERICA.

WHEAT MARKET DEMORALIZED.

CHICAGO, May 1.

Wheat has tumbled fifteen points
during the last hour, on the announce-
ment that the Swiss Minister was con-
fering with President Wilson and re-
ports of immense strikes in Germany,
and also that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg
will make a peace offer on Thursday.
The market closed demoralized.

AMERICAN FOOD SUPPLIES FOR
NEUTRALIS.

SWISS MINISTER CONFERS
WITH PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Swiss Minister conferred with
President Wilson on the food conditions
in Switzerland. The President reiterated
his assurance that the United States
does not intend cutting off supplies to
neutrals unless it is absolutely necessary.

AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

After a Cabinet meeting, it became
known that the consensus of opinion
favours the despatch of American troops
to France as early as possible.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Government is prepared to send
a small expedition to France as soon as
the Allies consider that ships can be
spared from the transportation of food
stuffs.

AMERICA'S FIRST LOANS TO THE
ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Mr. McAdoo has announced that
the first loans to France and Italy will
be \$20,000,000 each.

THE FRENCH MISSION IN
AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

M. Viviani and General Joffre
appeared in the Senate which adjourned
the debate on the Army Bill to receive
them. M. Viviani gave a stirring
address and General Joffre, in response
to repeated calls, mounted the rostrum
and said of "Vive Amerique!"

THE AMERICAN ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Senate adopted the Army Bill
with conscription provisions. The Bill
now goes before a conference of the
House of Representatives.

CENSORSHIP IN THE UNITED
STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

President Wilson has authorized the
censorship of all cables from the United
States besides the telegraph and tele-
phone lines to Mexico, with the object
of preventing the transmission of infor-
mation to the enemy.

RUSSIANS v. TURKS.

LONDON, May 2.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports—
We repulsed Turkish attacks to the
south-west of Gurnishkane and also
to the north-east of Opot.

A Russian submarine, in the
Bosphorus, sank a 1,000-ton sailing
ship and a steam tug and also
sunk the across battery, which
operated fire.

TURKS OCCUPY MUSH.

LONDON, May 2.

A Turkish communique states that
the Turks have occupied Mush and the
Russians retired to the northward.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM
ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 3rd May at 8.30 p.m. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Voeux Road Central) and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.
A. S. D. COUSLAND
Hon. Secretary pro tem.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 52 George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIRB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1803

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1730

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF
PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to notify that on and from the 1st May, 1917, Mr. NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE KARANJA will retire from the business of our firm here and branches abroad. His responsibility will, therefore, cease from the firm of PATELL & CO. from that date, and our Mr. MANCHERU JAMSHEDJI PATELL will carry on all the businesses of PATELL & CO. on his own account, as usual, while the businesses of BOMANJEE & CO. of Hongkong and Canton will be carried on by Mr. NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE KARANJA on his own account, and Mr. MANCHERU JAMSHEDJI PATELL's responsibility will cease from the firm of BOMANJEE & CO. from that date.

PATELL & COMPANY,
BOMANJEE & COMPANY,
MANCHERU JAMSHEDJI PATELL,
NOSSEIRWAN BOMANJEE
KARANJA.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1757

COLUMBIA
RECORDS

ARE
MORE FAITHFUL

TO THE ORIGINAL,
WHETHER

THE HUMAN VOICE
OR

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL companies favourably with the best grades of Japanese Coal, and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cebu Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

I have This Day REMOVED my OFFICE from Queen's Building to 2nd Floor of Messrs. A. Tack & Co.'s Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

WEL A YUK.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1734

NOTICE

WE have from This Day OPENED our OFFICES at New York, San Francisco, and Hongkong, under the firm name of KARANTA & COMPANY. Our local office is situated at No. 2, Connaught Road.

KARANTA AND COMPANY.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1744

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1740

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1750

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1751

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

POT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate callings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.



CREATING NEW ARMIES.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SINCE
WAR BEGAN.

Whatever the leaders of Germany may think of this country as a nation, one thing at least of ours has always called forth their unqualified praise and admiration. That is the organisation and development of our new armies. It is true that enormous strides had been made in the training and organisation of troops since the South African War, and the army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England. But the army, as regards numbers, was but a drop in the bucket compared with the vast quantities of men at present under arms. Still, the high standard set by the Expeditionary Force was a magnificent, though perhaps unobtainable, ideal for the new armies to have before them.

It must be remembered that the Expeditionary Force had the country's best soldiers, to train them, and nearly all these had gone abroad, and so were not available for training the new recruits. Further, the new armies had to get what training they could in as many months as the old army had years. There were also other great difficulties, as will appear from the following information, which comes from an authoritative source.

THE HOUSING OF THE MEN.

In the very first place, however, there was only accommodation for 250,000 men in barracks in the British Isles at the outbreak of war. Consequently in the early days of the war about 300,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and billets which necessitated new rules and regulations and new machinery of quartering committees, &c. Luckily in the early days of the war the weather was fine and camps could be used but when the bad weather came the overcrowding and the depressing conditions of rain and mud were responsible for the great discomfort and sickness. The only satisfactory way of housing troops was in huts built in camps near the training grounds, and within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, &c.

The commissariat is the one branch of supply which has never suffered from a lack of materials. There have been many complaints of waste, and, owing to a temporary shortage of appliances and trained cooks, of bad cooking, but now the matter has been rectified and the necessary improvements made in the matter of schools of instruction in cookery. The gigantic nature of the task may be gathered from the fact that some of the base depots feed as many as 250,000 men—even more. One advanced depot, too, sends out full rations for 100,000 troops and part rations for 40,000 more, 340 issues of rations to so many separate units being made daily from this one storehouse. One bakery alone has a daily output of 75,000 loaves.

CLOTHING AND ARMING.

The problem of clothing the new armies was most difficult to solve. The available stocks in the country were soon exhausted, and machinery and supply of dyes, cloth, leather, &c., for the manufacture of new stocks could not be improvised in a week or two, while the dozen manufacturers of khaki cloth before the war were being expanded to 200. All sorts of makeshifts had to be resorted to. Recruits had to wear their own suits.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rations you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness, for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The difficulty of arming them was even greater. When the war started this country had less than 80,000 rifles, little more than half of which were of the new short pattern, and were being requisitioned for a new make of ammunition. The weekly output of rifles was under 2,000, an infinitesimal amount compared with the needs of the new armies; and the rifle requires a longer time than any other weapon before its manufacture with new plant can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICERS.

But perhaps the greatest difficulty of all which Great Britain had to meet before being able to confront the well-equipped German armies arose from the depletion of cadres of officers fit to train these armies. The Expeditionary Force swallowed up all the best-trained officers and non-commissioned officers.

To cope with the situation, retired officers—"dug-outs," as they are called—were appointed in large numbers, and the bulk of them did invaluable service. But not always. After the first battles of the Expeditionary Force in Flanders wounded officers were impressed for training duties, and rendered very good service in this capacity, with all their recent experiences of modern warfare.

As for the junior ranks, the usual avenues for permanent commissions and the army, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Special Reserve, were enlarged by increasing the establishments and shortening the course. A certain number of ex-warrant and non-commissioned officers were recruited, and finally the widening of Lord Haldane in providing a method of rapidly expanding the commissioned ranks by means of the officers' Training Corps became apparent. At the outbreak of war there were 22 senior officers' Training Corps, and considerably over 100 of the junior divisions, which comprises the public schools' cadet unit. Oxford University O.T.C. for instance provided over 2,000 officers for the army within the first year of the war, the Cambridge O.T.C. over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities O.T.C. over 1,000, and the Inns of Court O.T.C. over 2,500.

"MADE IN CHINA."

"Made in China," will be the slogan among Chinese manufacturers hereafter. Definite announcement has been made through the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce of methods by which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce expects to develop markets for Chinese home made goods and raw products.

A manufacturer who is able to export and sell \$100,000 worth of products and who has been in one particular trade for at least three years will be given the First Class Medal. A Second Class Medal will be awarded to one who exports and operates a factory with a capital of 50,000 or more dollars. Inventors of machines and instruments useful to industry will be entitled to medals of the Third Class.

Certificates of Merit will be given to promoters of mining, farming and fishing industries with pure Chinese capital as well as to founders of industrial schools. Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Associations which have been active in encouraging the development of their respective industries will receive medals in accordance with their work and influence.—China Press.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

POUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK
FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
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ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
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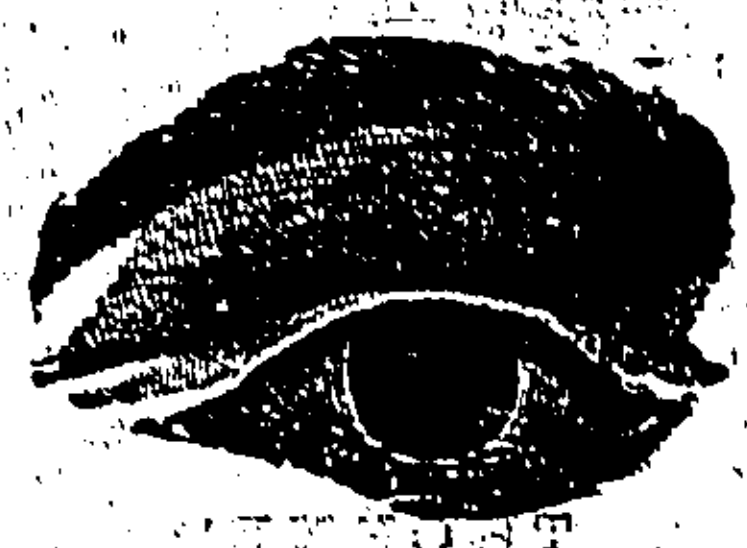
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	777	15	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	511	15	15	15	15
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	511	15	15	15	15
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	511	15	15	15	15
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	511	15	15	15	15
TALKOY-TOU					
Jeppoon Dock	445	15	15	15	15
ASBURN					
Jeppoon Dock	445	15	15	15	15
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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

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the 4th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—

Two Double Beds with Mattresses complete, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelain, and Curios, etc., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, etc., etc.

Also—

Typewriters and Pianos.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1754

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Consisting of—
Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Combs, Towels, etc., etc.

Also—
Sun Hats and a few Rain Coats.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1746

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Harbour Master to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 5th May, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TWO CANNES OF

"ELECTRIC DEONATORS".

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1752

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. H. F. HUGHES, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 7th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at "Belgower" No. 103, The Peak.

THE SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Comprising—

Halfstand and Long Blackwood Side Table, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Blackwood Teapots, Occasional Tables and Stands, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a few lots of Glass and Crockery Ware, Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and Washstands, etc., Pantry Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Saturday 2 p.m.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1751

DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it.

Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Seaboard Road, Shanghai, price \$1.50 per bottle, 25¢ for 6 bottles, post free.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet; send a post card for a copy to above address.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 8th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Electro Plated Ware 2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also—

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c., Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1763

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her services as NURSE, for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.

Apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in the Colony for years. He has a good method of training Europeans to be able to read and write Chinese. He is possessed of a rare knowledge of the Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, First Floor. [121]

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LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight" a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices—\$ 25 and \$2.25.

A WOODEN FLEET.

AMERICA'S FIRST EFFORT.

UNLIMITED SUPPLIES.

New York, March 12th.

A huge American fleet of wooden ships will be one of the first outcomes of a declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Shipbuilders from the Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf ports are already arriving in Washington in response to the Federal Shipping Board's call for a conference on Wednesday of the chief builders of wooden craft.

The Shipping Board has approved the project submitted by Mr. F. Huntington Clark, a New York mining engineer, to build wooden ships not to exceed 3,600 tons, solely for cargo-carrying purposes, with oil burning engines.

The vessels will be standardized, and 2,500 tons is accepted as the displacement best suited to the scheme. A semi-official bulletin says that the craft will be employed to transport foodstuffs to other nations whose interests would be in harmony with those of the United States in case of war.

UNLIMITED WOOD SUPPLIES.

In outlining his project, Mr. Clark explains that the wood, of which there is an unlimited supply in America, can be sawed at the mills and sent to the shipyards to be put together "like a Ford machine."

The Shipping Board is in communication with manufacturers of motors and others fully to determine the practicality of the idea, and all reports to date are favourable, especially as it is arranged to employ these ships commercially after the war in the coastwise and South American trade. The new vessels will possess the added advantage of low visibility, as being motor driven, they will throw out no smoke clouds, and being small cannot be sighted at the long range of a high ship out of the water. It is predicted that the monthly American output in this line of shipbuilding will assume startling proportions. The popular term for these vessels is "sea jitneys."

FLEET OF CHASERS.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is holding a conference at the Navy Department today to complete the arrangements for the immediate construction of a vast fleet of wooden submarine chasers, 800, to 1,000, in length, with a speed of more than twenty-five knots an hour.

Engine and boiler makers will be asked to co-operate in turning out a mosquito fleet with the utmost expedition. It is estimated that from thirty to fifty of these craft can be turned out each week. One American firm recently completed 550 of these "sea wasps" for Great Britain in 550 days.

The shipping news, which has been a feature of many newspapers, including the "New York Herald," is confined to information concerning coastwise traffic. Although no formal censorship has yet been established, the first breach of the Government request for secrecy in order that no valuable information might reach Germany—the press is literally on its honour—means the institution of official press supervision.

Brigadier-General Joseph Kuhn, head of the Army War College in Washington, and until recently Military Attache in Berlin, revealed the American military view of Germany's present position in a speech at the West Point alumni banquet on Saturday night, when he said—

"It is certain that the German people are on the edge of starvation, and the bravest man will succumb to an empty stomach. I believe Germany is prepared to entertain terms of peace and go a long way to get them. Her case is that of a man who has caught a wild cat by the tail. He needs no help to hold on, but would like some to let go."

ROMANCE IN NAMES.

Around the good world's wide expanses
Are places great and small
Whose names fair tangle with romance—
And I would see them all:
There is Cairo, Fez, and Ispahan,
Bangkok and Singapore,
And Tobiconde and Cagayan,
And Rio and Lahore.

There's Sarawak and Calcutta,
Algiers and Kandahar,
Khartoum, Rangoon, and Tokyo,
Bombay and Zanibar;
About the name of each there clings
Enchantment's golden veil.
The wonder of strange folk and things
The glamour of the trail!

For some are north and some are south,
And some are east and west,
And some are west with least and drouth,
And some with balm are blessed;
But Capetown, Rhodes or Disco Bay,
Shanghai, Seville, or Rome,
Their names come singing down the way,
To tempt me forth from home.
Their magic's ringing down the way,
To lure me forth from home!

—DOROTHY DRAKE, in *Things as They Are*.

JAPAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR'S LECTURE IN OSAKA.

Dr. Starr, Lecturer on Anthropology, delivered the following lecture on "Japan's Place in the World," before an enthusiastic audience at the Public Hall, Tennoji Park, Osaka, recently.

I am to speak to you for a little while this afternoon upon the subject of "Japan's Place in the World." There was a time when Japan did not exist for her place in the world; in fact, she preferred to be left alone by the rest of the world, and there was a period of centuries of isolation. Japan was satisfied with her own things, she was jealous and fearful of the world outside, she wished to have nothing to do with other nations. It was not even safe for sailors from Japan to be shipwrecked on foreign coasts; it was not allowed for Japanese to visit foreign lands. The policy of isolation continued for centuries. It has gone for ever, and to-day Japan is among the other nations of the world, in constant contact with each and every one of them. When only sixty years ago, not at your own wish but almost by force, Japan was forced to have relations with other nations, you began to awake to the fact that you were anxious to occupy a place in the world; you began to feel that you ought to be among the other nations; you began to be jealous of your rights and of your privileges. The story of your efforts to enter into the comity of nations is one of the most interesting and one of the most pathetic passages in Nation History. In your desire to enter into the sisterhood of nations, what a price you paid! How many old things you gave up! How many new things you learned to practice! You revised your thought upon everything in the whole world about you. You instituted new laws; you changed your system of money; you revised the whole of life, in order to become a nation with the other nations.

To-day, you are very sensitive about public opinion. To-day, you are very anxious that the rest of the world shall know you. To-day, you desire to stand in all respects, abreast with the most advanced nations of the world; to lose no chance to show the world what progress you have made, what position you have gained. To-day, whenever there is an International Exposition, Japan takes her part in the Exposition. I remember, at Chicago, in 1893, our Exposition Management had a classification of all the different departments, and the world was invited in each and all. Japan and Japan only, of foreign nations, sent an exhibit to Chicago in every department of its classification. I was in Tokyo in the first months of the year 1910. They were getting ready for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London that Summer, and I remember, all over the city of Tokyo people were exerting themselves to make the finest things to send to London. "It was wonderful, the way in which the whole city and the whole nation stirred itself, in order to make a creditable showing to European nations."

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION. What a contrast between the 1850 Japan, closed to the world, and the Japan of 1910, making every effort to show itself to the best advantage before its sister nations! Twice in 25 years you have fought great wars. In 1894 and 1895, with China, you gained a notable victory. In 1904 and 1905, with Russia you showed yourselves expert in modern military practice. To-day, Japan stands among the nations as of first rank in the world.

How are you playing your part as a world power? What is your place in the world? What is your place in the near future? With a sense of the power there begins a period of expansion. The old Japan was a few islands off the Eastern coast of Asia. After the war with China, you added the great island of Formosa; and after the war with Russia, you added the half of Sakhalin. You were growing; you were expanding; you were giving to the world a new nation that is healthy, to grow and to expand. And after Formosa and Sakhalin, what? Ah! Next in your expansion came Korea to much discussion among the nations of the world. Personally, I have always held that it was inevitable. I cannot see how it was possible for Japan to fail to absorb Korea. There are three reasons for such an absorption. In the first place, your population is crowded and you must overflow into some other region. In the second place, your area for food production is limited and you need land for food production. And in the third place, there are political reasons for your holding Korea—a matter of vast importance to the people of Japan.

I personally wish that people and the Government of Korea might have seen that their interests and the interests of Japan were the same and have co-operated with you toward common ends; they did not see that; they did not act that way; and the result was that, (great independence passed) and that Japan became the mistress of the old Peninsula. If I have watched the movement of events in Korea for seven years, I have seen your administration of the country through its whole duration; it has been a most interesting thing to study. I do not hesitate to say that Japan has done much for Korea. You have given them an improved system of education, you have given them good courts; you have given them a just and equal taxation system; you have made their harbours; you have given them aid in agriculture; you have done very much to make Korea rich and prosperous.

FAILED TO WIN LOVE AND RESPECT.

But you may give people good roads, and improved agriculture, and better ports, and railroads and schools, and good Government, and justice in the courts, and still fail to win their love. You have totally failed in Korea to win the love and the respect of the Korean people. What is lacking? One thing is lacking—the thing that the Korean people need and that you have not given them is affection, and respect and regard and friendship. When you show yourselves in your individual lives to the Koreans as friends, striving for the same ends, you will gain their affection and you will gain their hearty support. It seems to me that the most important lesson to-day, that Japan can learn is the lesson of equal rights and equal position for the Koreans as themselves. I believe firmly that your interests are one. I believe firmly that Korea to-day, under Japanese control, can be happy and strong and rich and prosperous; that it can be a help to your nation, instead of a curse. But it can only come when you recognise them as brothers, and when you strive with them towards an end of common interest. Co-operation, not control, is what is necessary here. I do not believe that the Great War of Europe will be the last war of the world. I do not believe in leagues for the Enforcement of Peace; I believe in dreams. There will be wars in future, as there have been wars in the past; and Korea will be a battleground in the future, as it has been in the past. It has been a battle ground for two of your great wars; it will be a vital battle-ground to you still in the future; and it makes a great deal of difference whether you have fourteen million friends in Korea when that hour of crisis comes, or whether you have fourteen millions who hate you and desire your defeat.

Formosa! Sakhalin! Korea! What next? South Manchuria is a natural gift or expansion for Japan. I believe it is as inevitable that you will ultimately take and hold South Manchuria as that you should take and hold Korea. I expect that you will do that without question and without fail. I hope that in the doing, you will be guided by the sound principles of management. I hope that in Manchuria you will gain, without battle, the friendly co-operation of the Manchurian people in the expansion of your nation.

THE PLACE TO STOP. And shall Great Japan grow still greater? Will Japan grow on, indefinitely? Will the Empire add new territory? It seems to me that if Japan is wise, her territorial expansion will end right there. I believe that Japan and Korea and South Manchuria form a national area, easy to develop, easy to control, easy to govern, easy to conduct upon the way of progress.

And how of China? China to-day is awakening. China is setting her foot upon the path of progress. China will be a great nation in the near future. And Japan with China—Japan may do as she chooses in China at the present moment; she may compel China to give her special advantages and special privileges; she may force China to do her will. It will be a momentary advantage that will be dearly bought.

I hope that Japan will prove herself truly great; I hope that she will develop and strengthen and render happy the area of her natural expansion; and I hope that she will do so not with reference to China that she may be a leader in that nation's future, that she may teach China how to profit wisely by the same lessons which she herself has learned. Such a Japan, strong, earnest, true in her own area, and just, a leader to the outside world, is the hope of the future. The nation that sets example to the other nations of the world, I hope that such a future awaits the Land of the Rising Sun. (Applause.) Japan may be the great leader of the entire Continent in the paths of progress.

GERMAN DYES.

From an American official, who left Berlin just before the rupture of diplomatic relations, I learn that Germany is more concerned about the inviolability of her patents in the United States than she is even about the possible seizure of her ships; says a correspondent in an American paper.

The whole future of the German chemical industry and the production of dyestuffs—in which the Germans had gained a monopoly—is involved in this question. German manufacturers, I am told, are alarmed at the efforts the United States are making to supply their own dyes and other chemical products, and at the decision of the Washington Government to impose a 100 per cent. duty on imports of these articles. Once the German patent rights were confiscated the whole of her chemical trade with America would be ruined beyond recovery, and the loss of the markets of the two greatest textile manufacturing countries—Britain and the United States—would be one of the greatest disasters the war would have brought.

My informant further stated that questions relating to patent rights had been for years before the war, a source of friction between Berlin and Washington. The Germans, he said, had always been ready to spring with impunity American rights, but long in their protests if an American patent was violated.

When Edison visited Europe in 1889, at the time he was perfecting the phonograph, he was received by the Kaiser, who extracted a promise that the scientist would send him a model of the wonderful machine. This was done, and before many months the photograph of a sort—were being made in Germany without regard to patent rights.

When Edison's next invention was completed the German Ambassador in Washington made an application for another model on the Emperor's behalf; but on this occasion he was told bluntly that "the young man" could not be obliged.

THE KAISER AND PATENTS.

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INTIMATIONS

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AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

the 8th, 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S

TABLOIDS

(varied assortment).

Koplin's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno. Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also—

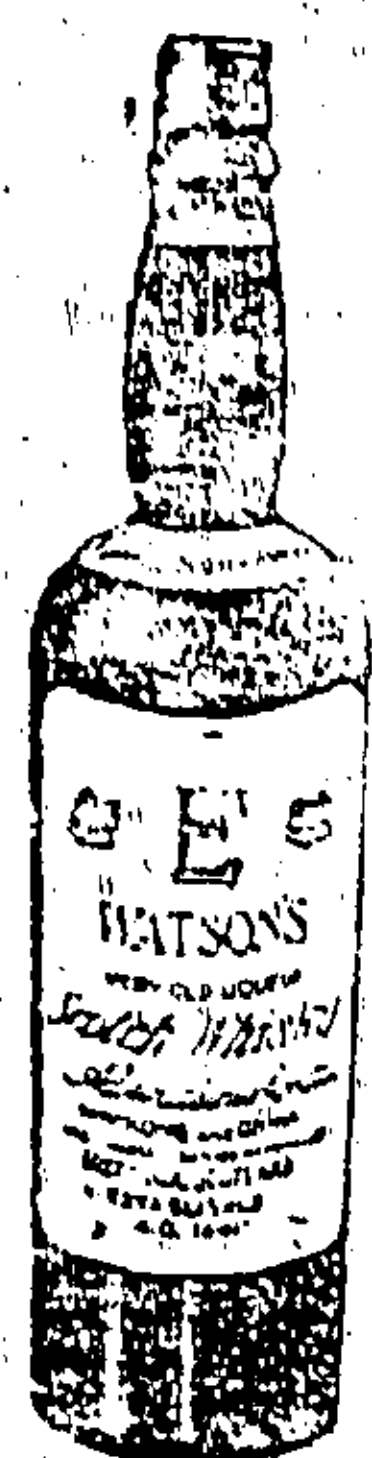
A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

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Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.



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**THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the above
Company will be held at the Company's
Office, 21, George Street, at 11 A.M.
on FRIDAY the 18th May, 1917, to
receive a Statement of Accounts to the
31st December, 1916 and the Report of
the General Manager and Consulting
Engineer, and to elect a Consulting
Engineer and Auditor.
The Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 5th May to the
18th May both days inclusive.
The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DABBY,
General Manager.
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1783

**RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.**

**SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LIBERTY
LOAN** is opened at THE RUSSO
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The price of issue is 85%.
The loan is free of Income Tax and
other taxation.
The loan is issued for 50 years and
will be redeemable at par by yearly
drawings beginning in December, 1922.
The loan may be repaid at par
after 10 or 20th March, 1927.
Coupons are payable half yearly on
the 29th March and the 29th September.
Interest on the loan runs from the
29th March, 1917—interest from that
date to be added to the price of issue.
Special favourable rates will be quoted
for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to Petro-
grad free of telegraphic charges and
Bonds will be forwarded free of postal
expenses. The Bank is ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the shape
of advances against the Bonds.
G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, etc., etc., at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghton's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 5:
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Pongee Silk,
Dress Materials, Serges, etc., etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
11 a.m.—Auction of Electric Detonators
at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s
Meeting.

9 p.m.—Overseas Club Aeroplan
Fund Concert, Masonic Hall,
Kowloon.

SUNDAY, May 6:
Accession of King George (1910).

MONDAY, May 7:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at "Balgownie," No. 103,
The Peak.

TUESDAY, May 8:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood, Tennis Poles and
Netting, Flanoes etc. etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghton's.

WEDNESDAY, May 9:
Proclamation of King George V.
10.45 a.m.—Full Moon.
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.'s
Meeting.

THURSDAY, May 10:
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent
Medicine, Perfumery, etc., etc., by
Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

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beginning of the year had 300
submarines, of the largest type,
equipped for long service far out to
sea, and according to the Vice Chan-
cellor the submarine navy was to be
increased in numbers and efficiency
"until the day dawns which
every German heart awaits." Dr.
HILFFERICH said: "England, more
than ever before, has to rely
upon her own soil, and
German soil is now fighting against
English soil." Mr. LEYD GEORGE,
however, has a better acquaintance
with English character and resource-
fulness than has the German Vice-
Chancellor, and experience in the
war will lead, not only the British
people but a far wider world to
buck the predictions of the British
Statesman rather than the German.
Mr. LEYD GEORGE tells us that:
"The Shipping Controller has re-
concentrated and arranged the
traffic that although we are losing
heavily in ships and assuming
that we shall still continue to lose
at the same rate, in July we shall
bring more cargo and tonnage into
our ports than in March last."

When pressure is brought to bear
on this old country, it somehow or
other wins through, and it is going
to do it this time—(Cheers)—by the
means I have mentioned. I have no
hesitation, after daily investigating
the Government reports, and looking
at the whole thing in its worst as
well as its best aspects, in saying
that if the programme is carried
out, which means that everybody
in the country does his duty, the
German submarine campaign is
beaten. With that assurance, the
known capabilities of British
agriculture, the willingness of
the people to endure privations,
and, now, the added assistance
of the American navy and
ship-building yards in this fight,
the German people will be greatly
disappointed if they expect to see
the realisation of HILFFERICH's dream
that "the year 1917 will crush
our British enemy on the seas and
open for the German nations the
doors leading to a free great
future." It will not be in that way
that the doors will be open to the
German nations for a free, great
future.

MARRIAGE.
LANNING-POORITZ. At Hankow, on
21st April, at the British Consulate
and on 22nd April, at the Russian
Orthodox Church of St. Alexander
of Neva, GEORGE FREDERICK
LANNING, second son of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE
LANNING, Shanghai to ALEXANDRA,
second daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
I. I. POORITZ, Yalta.

DEATH.

ALLAN.—On April 27, at the Shanghai
MURRAY ALLAN, the son of the late
WILLIAM ALLAN, late of Shanghai,
aged 17 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 3, 1917.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

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our ports than in March last."

THE LAW COURTS.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

In the Summary Court this morning
before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, Chan Kwan, trading as
Kwong Le, asked for an order to be
made that Ma Kwong Kat is a partner
of the Cheong Shing Firm. The plaintiff
obtained a judgment for \$578.63
against the Cheong Shing Firm for
work done and materials supplied in the
erection of a house at Tung Lo Wan.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the
plaintiff and Mr. A. M. Preston (Messrs.
Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented
the defendant.

In opening the case Mr. D'Almada
said that on the 21st March last, the
plaintiff obtained judgment against the
Cheong Shing firm for \$578.63, for work
done and materials supplied in the
erection of a house. The plaintiff took
out a summons for leave to issue an
execution against Ma Kwong Kat as
being a partner in the Cheong Shing
firm, and the issue now before his
Lordship was as to whether Ma Kwong
Kat is a partner in the said firm or not.

One Chon Kun Yik, was engaged to
build a house, and about half way
through the work he failed to carry
out his contract. The defendant took
up the work and entered into a contract
with the owner of the house. The
plaintiff continued to carry out work for
the new contractor (Ma Kwong Kat).
He made several applications for pay-
ment from the Cheong Shing firm but
each time he said that somebody else
was the responsible partner. Plaintiff
said that Ma Kwong Kat at first said
he would settle the debt later on. This
was when the plaintiff made his first
application. As he could get no
satisfaction the plaintiff brought the
present action against Ma Kwong Kat
since the latter was the man who saw
to the work and paid the men their
wages.

After hearing the evidence His
Lordship found that the defendant was
a partner in Cheong Shing Firm.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a
ship's officer was charged with being
drunk and disorderly last night in
Canton Road, Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon informed the
magistrate that the defendant had failed
to appear to answer the charge and
His Worship ordered that the defen-
dant's bail of \$20 be estreated.

ONLY WANTED TO AVOID TROUBLE.

"I only wanted to avoid trouble,"
explained a shop coolie when charged
before Mr. Wood this morning with
attempting to bribe a Chinese constable
who had arrested him on the charge
of causing an obstruction by packing goods
in Connaught Road West.

The defendant was fined five dollars
for causing an obstruction and \$20,
with the alternative of one month's
imprisonment for attempting to bribe
the constable.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM DROSS.

A sailor on the S.S. *Lai Sang* was
charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this
morning with the unlawful possession of
twelve tins of opium dross.

Inspector Gordon stated that the
defendant was stopped whilst leaving
the S.S. *Lai Sang*, and the opium dross
was discovered tied around his waist,
beneath his jacket.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the
charge and was fined \$150, or in
default of payment, sentenced to three
months' hard labour.

FORGED GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

A Chinese, charged with attempting
to sell forged Government opium labels,
was before Mr. Wood this morning.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that a
lukung saw the defendant attempting
to sell the forged labels in Centre Street,
and placed him under arrest. The
defendant violently resisted the
lukung and tore the latter's uniform
but the constable succeeded in taking
his prisoner into custody. When the
defendant was searched at the Police
Station, 500 forged Government opium
labels were found in his possession.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to
the charge and was represented by Mr.
Davidson.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, assistant Superin-
tendant of Imports and exports, who
appeared to prosecute informed the
magistrate that whilst there was no doubt
about the labels being forged, they were
the best imitations of Government opium
labels, used by the Government to seal
ports of Government prepared opium
that had ever come into the hands of the
Imports and Exports Department.

On the application of Mr. Lloyd,
who stated that before proceeding with
the case he wished to consult the Crown
Solicitor regarding his (Mr. Lloyd's)
position in the matter, the defendant
was formally remanded until next Mon-
day, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

FAREWELL TO DEPARTING PORTUGUESE VOLUNTEERS.

At the Catholic Union Club last night
a farewell dinner was given in honour
of Messrs N. Maher, C. S. Pereira and
F. Marques, who are leaving shortly for
the front. The club rooms and tables
were decorated with flowers and more
than one hundred covers were laid.

The menu was as follows:
"Bing Boys" Soup
La Somme Chicken à la Champignon
Roast Dugdale Mutton
Ragout Jardinet Mutton
Bain à la Tur-Tur
Omelette Curry
"Farewell" Pudding
Fruits
Coffee

In the gardens, which were strung
with lanterns, the 18th Infantry Band,
under the direction of Mr. J. M.
Furtado, rendered an enjoyable
programme.

Mr. J. D. Osmund, President of the
Catholic Union Club and Toastmaster,
of the Evening, in a brief speech said
that the dinner was but a modest
expression of the sincere friendship and
fraternity which the members of the
Catholic Union Club felt toward their
three fellow members who were leaving
shortly for the front. The Club, he
said, would be proud to be represented
in a conflict that was being waged
against a might that called itself Right,
and said their guests that night would
go with the good wishes and Godspeed
of not only the Catholic Union Club,
but of the entire Portuguese com-
munity of the Colony. He assured
them that a hearty welcome would
await them upon their return to
Hongkong.

Mr. Maher on behalf of the guests
thanked the club for its generous
demonstration of good fellowship and
said that he and his comrades would
endeavour to prove worthy of the
honour that had been done them by the
Catholic Union Club.

Messrs. Maher, Pereira and Marques
are joining the British Army.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, May 2. In the House of Commons replying to a question, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that there was ground for suspicion that the submarines got out from enemy ports and neutral waters. The matter was being considered and Sir Edward Carson promised to give accurate information at a secret session, or otherwise regarding the total numbers, and the tonnage of British Allied and Neutral sinkings, and also the estimated enemy submarine losses.

He admitted that some ships adhering to the Admiralty instructions regarding tracks had been lost, but the losses would have been greater if the ships had not adhered to instructions.

Sir Edward Carson assured the House that all the available resources had been employed on such tracks.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War, stated that blockade experts had accompanied the Mission to the United States, and arrangements for co-operation of the latter with the Allies for the most effective prosecution of the war were proceeding satisfactorily.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, May 2. The Daily Mail states that Mr Lloyd George is overhauling the Naval Administration.

SIR EDWARD CARSON LIKELY TO RESIGN.

LONDON, May 2. The Times states that if Sir Edward Carson leaves the Admiralty, which is likely enough, it will be in consequence of the attacks in connection with controversy not concerning sailors. There has been no difference of opinion between Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues at the Admiralty.

The Times adds that the Government is likely to end the present system of publishing the losses of steamers owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by members of the House of Commons.

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 2. The first formal conference of the British Mission with the American officials, discussed the food and shipbuilding problem.

Lord Percy declared that the present rate of British construction and the present estimated rate of American construction of ships is insufficient to meet the demands necessitated by submarine warfare; hence shipping is an issue of dominant importance. He urged that the construction by America and the Allies should be appreciably increased. "The war has resolved itself into a race between the efficiency of the British and American shipyards and the German submarines."

It is understood that the closest co-operation of the present Anglo-American tonnage, and the pooling of the future building powers of the United States and the Allies was decided upon.

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

LONDON, May 2. The King has issued a proclamation urging the greatest economy of all grain, and that householders should reduce the consumption of bread by at least a quarter of the quantity ordinarily consumed and not to use flour except for bread.

The proclamation also enjoins the most economical use of corn for horses. The Proclamation will be read from the pulpits of churches on four consecutive Sundays.

It states that the King is not asking the people to do what he is not doing himself. The Royal Household had been on strict rations since February.

THE PROSPECT OF COMPULSORY RATIONING.

LONDON, May 2. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bathurst announced that the War Cabinet was considering compulsory rationing, and if approved of, the local authorities would be empowered to establish the necessary machinery.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

NOT OBSERVED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.

A Berlin report states that the appeal of the Socialists' Executive and the Trade Unions that May Day should not be observed was generally obeyed, and work ceased nowhere. There were no meetings or processions.

The *Forwards*, on May Day reminds the governing classes of Germany that with this overthrow of Tsarism the possibility of a continuance of absolutism in any European country collapsed. "Whether the remnants of European feudal sovereignty hold on for a few months or a few years, anyhow the hours are numbered, and if it does not yield, now the more sudden will be its downfall."

The fact that such sentiments are permitted expression lends colour to the rumours previously cable of the delicate situation in high political quarters in Germany.

AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.

Twenty-two socialist May Day meetings at Vienna passed a resolution in favour of peace. The proceedings were orderly.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 1. The Government proclaimed May Day a national holiday. The weather was glorious and there were extraordinary scenes of gaiety and enthusiasm. Numberless processions of workmen, soldiers, sailors, officials and students, fraternising, marching, accompanied by bands playing and children singing the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic songs, to the centre of the City where meetings were held. A million people participated.

QUIET OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, May 1. May Day was quiet. A Syndicalist meeting followed by a procession along the boulevards was dispersed, but was very orderly.

ROME, May 1. May Day was observed in a most tranquil manner in Italy.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, May 2. Seventy thousand people participated in a May Day demonstration. One flag was hoisted with the words "Bread, Peace and Liberty." A resolution was passed that with the resuscitation of an international (1 word missing) a durable peace was assured. The resolution concluded with "Long Live the Eight Hours Day," "Long Live the Revision of the Constitution," "Long Live Socialist Peace."

There were similar demonstrations throughout Sweden and there was perfect order everywhere.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 2. There were May Day demonstrations everywhere, at which protests were made at the dearth of living, but there were no disorders.

RUMOURS OF A CRISIS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 2. The German papers chronicle rumours of a crisis in high Government quarters.

"REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS" IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 1. The Executive Council of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has issued, in the form of placards, a proclamation as follows: "Several regrettable incidents occurred yesterday. An unknown youth killed General Kashtalinski, and shots were fired at political demonstrators in the Vassilievskiy quarter. A number of individuals claiming to be members of the Executive Council arrested a landowner, and others, also tore off the epaulettes of officers. Only madmen or enemies to national freedom could have committed such revolting acts. The Executive appeals to the citizens to prevent a recurrence of these acts."

ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

ROME, May 2. An Italian Mission is going to the United States, headed by Prince Udine a son of the Duke of Genoa, and including Marquis Borsarelli, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Senior Marconi, and two ex-Ministers.

GRAND VIZIER FETED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 2. A telegram from Berlin states that the Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, was everywhere feted in Germany and Austria. He visited the Kaiser, was the guest of Hindenburg at Headquarters, and was also entertained at a banquet by the Austrian Emperor.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

NO NEW TAXES.

ADDITIONS TO THREE EXISTING TAXES.

LONDON, May 2.

The Budget was introduced into the House of Commons to-day.

In his speech, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the estimate of the advances to the Allies and the Dominions had been exceeded by £100,000,000, but he was glad to say that the Dominions had both the will and the power to supply much from their own resources and that there would be no increasing strain upon the British Exchequer. The loans to the Allies last year amounted to £340,000,000 and to the Dominions £34,000,000. Since the beginning of the war, the loans amounted to £828,000,000 and £112,000,000 respectively.

The national debt was now £3,854,000,000, less the above mentioned large loans. A large amount of the expenditure was being met from the revenue and none of the other belligerents could show such satisfactory figures. The last War Loan, including Treasury Bills, amounted to £936,048,000, and contributions of 12 per cent. Bonds, to £722,007,000, and 4 per cent. Bonds to £22,658,000.

He proposed no new taxes and only additions to three of the existing taxes. The Entertainment tax yielded last year £3,600,000 and the additional duty would yield a further £1,500,000. He proposed to increase the Tobacco tax again by 1s. 10d. per pound, which would produce £6,000,000; and also to make the Excess Profits duty 80 per cent. instead of 60 per cent.

The new duty would be retrospective as from January 1st. Concessions would be made respecting the interest on new capital introduced since the war. The additional yield on this tax is estimated at £20,000,000.

It is intended to deal with shipbuilding profits not by tax, but by requisitioning vessels at fixed rates.

ESTIMATES AND RESULTS.

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

LONDON, May 2.

The preliminary explanatory statement of the Budget shows that the receipts were £373,428,000, exceeding the estimate by £71,158,000.

The principal increases over the estimates were:—

Income Tax £10,000,000
Excess Profits Duty 53,920,000
Estate Duties 1,292,000
Stamps 878,000
Telegraphs 100,000
Crown Lands 100,000
Miscellaneous 13,000,000

The decreases comprise:—
Postal £1,650,000
Telephones 450,000
Customs 430,999
Excise 8,620,000
The expenditure amounted to £2,198,113,000.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he had seen the conflicting reports of the situation in Greece, but any public discussion would be contrary to national interests.

SURPLUS OF POTATOES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 2.

It is officially stated that there is a surplus of a million bushels of potatoes beyond domestic requirements.

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, May 2.

The engagement is announced, with the King's entire approval, of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene, a daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

RACING AT KEE MARKET.

LONDON, May 2.

The Two Thousand Guineas race was run at Newmarket. Gay Crusader won by a head, Maggie second and Athlete, three lengths behind, third. Fourteen ran. The betting was 9/4 Gay Crusader, 6/1 Maggie and 25/1 Athlete.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

NEARLY 20,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We have captured 19,343 prisoners, including 393 officers, 257 guns, and howitzers (of which 99 are heavy guns); 227 trench mortars, and 470 machine-guns. Our artillery also destroyed many other guns.

During the air-fighting on Monday our aeroplanes brought down eight machines and drove down nine out of control and shot down another. Nine of our aeroplanes are missing.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on April 30th, says:—

As a result of to-day's French attack in the Champagne, six miles of the German front line was captured. The enemy offered desperate resistance, managing to bring up fresh troops, who had not suffered from the bombardment. This was possible owing to a haze mitigating against the artillery. Nevertheless, in an hour the chief objectives were achieved, although every yard of ground was won with peril, the enemy clinging to every point of vantage with the courage of despair.

Then came furious counter-attacks, in which the Germans suffered heavily. The French clung on to their gains, being greatly assisted by the rain, sending up clouds of dense smoke to obscure the organisation of the new line.

EMPIRE HARBOURS.

POST-WAR CO-ORDINATION.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir E. H. Lamb, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said it was very unlikely that any action would be possible during the war respecting the recommendations of the Dominions Commission in regard to the co-ordination of Empire harbours.

ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON NEW BRITISH POSITIONS REPULSED.

LONDON, May 1.

A French communiqué from Macedonia says that on April 30th there was a new and strong Bulgarian counter-attack on the recently won British positions near Lake Doiran. This was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The artillery broke down the enemy's machine attack on the Cerma Bend. There has been very lively artillery activity on the whole front.

ECONOMY IN WOOD.

LONDON, May 2.

The War Office announces that the use of wood packing cases for exported cotton goods is limited to certain of the finer fabrics. It is estimated that the saving of wood will thus be fifty per cent.

LORD CROMER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, May 2.

The late Lord Cromer left £117,608 sterling.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society have forwarded the following to-day through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W.

192 roll bandages, 45 suits pajamas, 29 pairs surgical stockings, 6 quilts, 6 knee caps, 8 muffers, 15 caps, 59 milk covers, 41 eye bandages, 2 pairs mittens, 2 helmets, 3 floor cloths, 6 many-tail bandages, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 ties.

The following acknowledgements have been received:—
"The Little Bit Workers Society," Kowloon, Hongkong.
DEAR MADAM.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your contribution for which I enclose official receipt.
Will you please accept our most grateful thanks for this valuable gift. The kind interest which you take in our work is much appreciated by us here in England. The demands made on our resources now are extremely heavy and in the coming advance we are likely to be still more heavily requisitioned. Please convey to your workers our cordial expressions of thanks.
Yours faithfully,
MYRA M. GIBSON,
for General Manager for
President and head of Depot,
The St. Marylebone War Hospital Supply Depot.

The above acknowledgements has references to a parcel containing 3,821 Articles, including Bandages, Swabs, Garments and Woollens.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE CABINET DECIDES ON WAR.

A Peking telegram reports that four Generals, yesterday interviewed the Premier while the Cabinet was sitting and told him that China must declare war against Germany without further delay.

The Premier reported the demands of the Generals to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet decided in favour of declaring war.

The same evening the Premier and other members of the Cabinet reported the decision to the President.

The President said he would abide by the true opinion of the people, and it was decided to submit the matter to Parliament for decision.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tat Yat Po's Service.)

MORE BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS IN PEKING.

PEKING, May 2.

In the Lower House a member demanded that Ching Pih Kwong, Minister of the Admiralty, should appear before the House to answer questions regarding a proposal to sell the Kiangnan Dock to foreigners as in connection with this there were allegations of bribery.

Admiral Ching refused, on some pretext, to attend the House.

Another member proposed that delegates be appointed to investigate a report that the Chairman of the Budget Committee had received a bribe of \$200,000 in connection with the public sale of tobacco and wine rights. A majority support this proposal.

CHINESE MINISTER LEAVES GERMANY.

PEKING, May 2.

Ngan Wai Hing, Minister in Berlin, was wired that he and his staff have been safely escorted beyond the German boundary.

LIBEL ACTION BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

PEKING, May 2.

Judgment has been given in the Courts in an action for libel brought by the Vice-President of the Republic against the *Chung Yuen Po* newspaper.

The libel was held to be proved and the editor and manager were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

They will probably appeal.

The vernacular papers express sympathy at the sentence.

A DEMAND BY THE YUNNAN TROOPS.

PEKING, May 2.

The Commander of the Yunnan troops in Szechuan has demanded \$600,000 before the troops will leave the province.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

At the Exhibition of work at the City Hall yesterday the winner of the gold bracelet, presented by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party, was Mrs. H. Stainfield, ticket No. 49.

If Mrs. Stainfield will kindly send her ticket to Mrs. Stubb, St. John's Place, Garden Road, the bracelet will be forwarded to her.

The winner of the travelling clock, presented anonymously, was Miss Joyce Holyoak, ticket No. 20. The raffles for the silver belt, pearl ring and jade pin are being continued at Mrs. Green's work party, Our Little Bit Society, 15, Hankow Road, Kowloon, and the picture embroidered by Mrs. A. H. Skelton, and the silver tea set, presented by the Ladies of the Jewish Recreation Club. The results of all these will be announced as soon as they are drawn.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

HOW IT WAS APPORTIONED.

Mr. C. Rozenmad, writing to the "Financial Times" states:—At a moment when there is so much question of an offer made by the Allies to the Chinese Government to forgo the payments of the Boxer indemnity, it may be desirable to give some particulars concerning this indemnity, which was fixed at 450,000,000 Hailwan taels, to be paid in thirty-nine years, with four per cent interest, to be distributed as follows:—

Amount in Foreign Securities.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

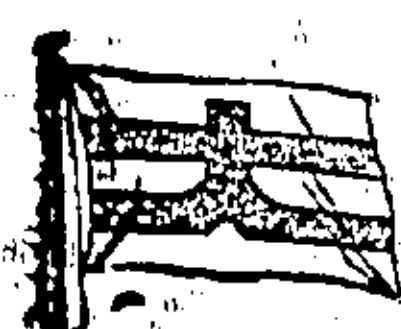
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID
AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOBS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING
etc., apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Superintendent.*



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 3 p.m.
"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 22nd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 4th May, at Noon.
"SOSU MARU".....Thursday, 10th May, at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 13th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 14th May, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. H. FUJIOCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

Joint Service

between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL
"VONDEL".....18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second
class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY
will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via
PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

AP. NANYO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 4th May.
SO. NANYO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 24th May.
HO. NANYO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 14th June.

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
TIENTSIN.....KUMCHOW.....May 4, Daylight
SHANGHAI.....YINGCHOW.....May 6, Daylight.
HAIPHONG via PAKHOI.....KAIKOW.....May 6, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....CHENAN.....May 8, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tea"
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted, extra state-
rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with
excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms
maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers
are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
Kobe & Moji.....LAISAN.....FRIDAY, May 4, Daylight.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.....LAISAN.....FRIDAY, May 4, at Noon.
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....CHIPSING.....TUESDAY, May 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....YUENSANG.....TUESDAY, May 8, Daylight.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....THURSDAY, May 10, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Keelung and Yangtze ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze ports.
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOENE LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan
by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan
Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihsien and Chiaofoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,
leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
AGENTS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective brain power,
whether caused by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality,
defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc., or restores the low vitality, mental and bodily generation,
want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or debility of the vital force. Loss of vitality,
hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, acidity,
pale-coloured water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and
exhaustion. The cause of all is the greater portion of the salivary glandular system, which
which are so confused on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this
valuable and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the
impaired nerve life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, and up and valiantly
resists the most deadly of all diseases, the great enemy of the human race, the VETARZO
remedy for free. For full particulars, see next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped address
to VETARZO CO., GOSWELL DAM, LONDON. Unreliable vendors may try to sell you something
else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words
"VETARZO REMEDY" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, Wellington, N.Z.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS
BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE
"POLYERILLANT" METAL POMADE
NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.
HAIHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 4th May at 12 Noon.
HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....FRIDAY, 11th May at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat. 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed. 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Thurs. 14th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues. 19th June
PERIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat. 14th July

First Class to London G\$348. (271-10-0) Return G\$609. (2123)
" " San Francisco G\$250. " " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail
Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Port of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz,
Bahia, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso,
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

STEAMER TONS & SPEED SAILING
For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO AGENT
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier),
Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 8th May at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 8th June at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KOMO MARU, Capt. Inadzu, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 17th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 21,000	MO DAY, 21st May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSEN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th May.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGOL.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 527 & 528.

SHIPPING

NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU."

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be dispatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight etc., apply to

T. DAIGO

Agents, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an Outbreak of Fire on Board this vessel a GENERAL AVERAGE contribution of 3 per cent will be collected. It is required that the General Average Bond be signed and deposits made before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents for THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers. Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1734

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Luzac Nielsen," having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo, by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 3rd May at 3 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on 3rd May, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 174

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SEIYO MARU," The above-named Steamer having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 8th May at 5 p.m. will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chipped and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th May, at 10 a.m. No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agents. Hongkong, May 2, 1917. 1748

AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SHARPE, 42, Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 13 Clement Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., 160, 163, Queen's Road, Victoria St. CLARK, SON & PLATT, 25, Graychurch St. E.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30, Lombard, Lombard & Gorton, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, W.C. C. MITCHELL & Co., 110, St. Helen's, W.C. J. W. KIRK & Co., 5, Whitefriars St., E.C. MATHESON & CHOWMEY, Ltd., 10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND—FRED L. SMITH, 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATHESON & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., Empire Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & JOHNSTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE ASSOCIATED CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KEAY & WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. B. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—MORSE, KELLY & WALES, Ltd.

JAPAN—MORSE, KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

GASTON—MATHESON & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GENERAL PARADE.

There will be a general parade of all units under the D.S.P. (R) on Friday, May 19th, at 5.30 p.m.

COMPANY PARADES CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.

Monday, May 7th.—No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, May 8th.—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon.
Wednesday, May 9th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon. Also No. 3 Section at Water Police Station.
Thursday, May 10th.—Ambulance Platoon at King Wah Hospital 5 p.m.
White Uniform with helmets will be worn on these parades.

RECRUITS PARADES 5.45 P.M.

Monday, May 7th, and Wednesday, May 9th.—Recruits of No. 3 Company and No. 2 Platoon.
Tuesday, May 8th, and Friday, May 11th.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.
White uniform with caps and covers will be worn on these parades.

Police School.

All members of Classes IX, X, and XI will attend, in plain clothes at Queen's College at 8 p.m. on Friday, May 11th, for examination by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P.

Members due for patrol duty on this date will attend the examination and not report for duty.

Band Practice.

Monday, May 7th, and Thursday, May 10th, at 6 p.m.

ASSISTANT SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Lindsay Woods to be Assistant Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R).

The Assistant Surgeon Superintendent can be seen at the office of the Surgeon Superintendent on any week day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.20 a.m., at the Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street—A CONSignment of WHITE GOODS—

Comprising—Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Check Dusters.

BRASS WARE.—Comprising—An assortment of Jardinieres, Flower Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments etc., etc.

Also—A few Four Fold Screens and Sundries. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1796

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

2—Fire Funds—£3,827,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds—£7,967,580
Sinking Fund account—£23,550

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,881,458
Life and Annuity—£2,141,593
Branches—£37,519
Other Receipts—£78,940

£23,530,523

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Bath and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address "VICTORIA"
J. WITHELL, Manager.

TANG YUK, DISTRICT, successor to the late SIEN TING,

14 D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consistent free.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and their recommendations are never failing, and are accounted for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

\$450

OUR STANDARD 16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Caille Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.

Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO., Machinery Office, Phone 27.

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE ROOM suitable for an OFFICE.

Apply to—DENNIS & ROWLEY.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1755

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

48, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Mereton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also a GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

R. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 1/16

30 days sight ... 2/4 1/8

4 months sight ... 2/4 1/8

Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/8

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/8

On Paris—

On demand ... 32 1/4

Credit, 4 months sight ... 32 1/4

On New York—

On demand ... 66 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight ... 66 1/2

On Bombay—

Wire ... 100

On demand ... 100

On Calcutta—

Wire ... 100

On demand ... 100

On Singapore—

On demand ... 101 1/2

On Manila—

On demand ... 113 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 100

20 days sight (private paper) ... 100

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 110 1/2

Gold Lead, 100 fine (per ton) ... 48

Silver (per oz) ... 37 1/2

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 4 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Con ... 4 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Con ... 4 1/2 p.m.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 35 "

Three hours, ... 80 "

Six hours, ... 150 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours, ... 1.80 "

Six hours, ... 3.60 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 7.20 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15

Half hour, ... 0.30

One hour, ... 0.50

Two hours, ... 1.00

Three hours, ... 1.50

Six hours, ... 3.00

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 6.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour, ... 10 "

Half hour, ... 15 "

One hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents.

Half hour, ... 10 "

Hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than

To 4th mile—75 cents—1 hour.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single—\$1.00—2 hours.

return—\$1.50—4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single—\$1.75—2 1/2 hours.

return—\$2.00—4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single—\$2.00—3 hours.

return—\$2.50—7 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 06 "

III.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 35 "

Two hours, ... 80 "

Three hours, ... 150 "

Four hours, ... 250 "

Five hours, ... 350 "

Six hours, ... 450 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

IV.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, ... 25 cents.

Two hours, ... 45 "

Three hours, ... 60 "

Four hours, ... 75 "

Five hours, ... 90 "

Six hours, ... 105 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, ... 40 "

Half hour, ... 80 "

One hour, ... 120 "

Two hours, ... 240 "

Three hours, ... 360 "

Four hours, ... 480 "

Five hours, ... 600 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 10 per centum.

A MISERY WITH PIMPLES ON HANDS

Itched so Could Have Gone Mad. Could Not Sleep or Work.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"When my hands first broke out they started in little pimples which itched so I could have gone mad, and I could not sleep. I had to give up work and keep my hands bandaged. It was a misery."

"I had read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I thought I would give them a try. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Smith, 50, Elm St., Aldershot, Hants, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample to: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sold every where.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. ...

Shantauk, Sha-tung and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. ...

Aberdeen, Aotau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sunan, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M. ...

Canton, Samsui and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.

Kowloon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Nam-tai and Sam-tai ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.00 A.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Tung ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.